

DELAY BY SENATE HALTS AMERICAN TRADE WITH GERMANY

See cotton ships, but Director General Hoover refuses to issue papers to additional ships without legal authority.

Thus, with Great Britain, France and other nations getting a good start in the race, despite the fact they have not ratified the peace treaty, the United States without any congressional action may find itself seriously handicapped when it does take hold.

Unless Congress sanctions the putting in of consuls before ratification, as other nations are doing, there will be no one to clear American ships when they arrive at German ports until the treaty has been ratified, as Mr. Hoover has announced it is not up to him to clear any more.

The President's missionary work with Republican Senators started auspiciously yesterday with Senators McCumber, Cull and Nelson.

All three expressed satisfaction after their talks with the President. He asked none of them to vote against reservations; the appeal is smaller than that. He got at the basis of their positions and their doubts, and simply gave them information directed particularly to the reasons why these particular points had been dealt with as the treaty presents them.

The President's strategy in the forthcoming battle seems to be to convince enough Republicans to prevent the reservations being attached to the treaty resolution. He only needs a majority to do this. The treaty itself will be carried to ratification by the pressure of public opinion. There is a limit to the patience of the people, and even Republicans have admitted that after two months the pressure of any opposition would be irresistible. This is the reason for the expected effort to hold the reservations on the resolution, so that the Democrats would be the party in opposition.

MOBILIZED ARMY AND MOBILE ONE SAME TO FORD

Trial of Manufacturer's Suit Finally Reaches Editorial He Resented.

MOUNT CLEMENS, July 11.—The news of Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune was reached to-day when Attorney Elliott G. Stevenson, representing the Tribune, began to question Mr. Ford regarding the alleged libelous editorial, headed "Ford is an Anarchist," published in the Tribune June 23, 1918.

Attorneys Alfred Lucking and Fred G. Murphy peppered the examination with objections on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Lucking characterized the examination in the course of which Mr. Stevenson attempted again to get the witness to admit that he was "an ignorant idealist," as brutal, and particularly distressing to so modest a man as Mr. Ford.

At one point in his examination of Mr. Ford Mr. Stevenson asked: "Ford is an anarchist," was brought up as an article in the Tribune.

"An army mobilized," was the reply. "It is an army large or small, which can move quickly," explained Mr. Stevenson.

"I don't know much about militarism," added the witness.

When the Tribune editorial headed "Ford is an anarchist" was brought up, Mr. Stevenson asked:

"What is a head line?"

"It shows what is in the body of an article," replied Mr. Ford.

Mr. Ford yesterday testified that an anarchist is a bomb thrower, or one who overturns a government. Mr. Stevenson then read the text of the editorial.

"Nothing there about bomb throwing, is there, Mr. Ford?"

"No, but the headline."

"But you said that a headline shows what is in the body of the article, Mr. Ford."

This precipitated an argument in the course of which Attorney Murphy contended that it was the contention of the plaintiff that the headline was libelous standing by itself, for the very reason that the text of the article related nothing Anarchistic of Mr. Ford.

"I hardly ever read anything but the headlines," put in Mr. Ford.

Could you live in the desert, seventy years, and still be beautiful?

You could, if you knew the secret of the old Arab Shik. He had lived on the scorching sands of the Great Desert all his seventy years—and yet hadn't a wrinkle to mar the perfect smoothness of his bronzed skin.

We persuaded him to tell us his secret—and here it is in Marjane's Wrinkle Cream. It seems like magic, but it is only the marvelous oils of the Orient in proper combination. These, we know, have created and preserved beauty for women way back to the days of Cleopatra and before.

The old Arab's secret is yours—if you choose—and a satiny, wrinkleless skin as well. Remember, Marjane's Wrinkle Cream removes wrinkles, if you have them—or prevents their coming if you haven't—yet costs only 50c and \$1.00 at your dealer. If he hasn't them, send for trial tube, together with trial box of exquisite Marjane's Face Powder, to: Unit Manufacturing Co. of America, Inc., 2-10 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Small quantities of trial products are sent to England, Scotland and Canada.

SORRY GERMANS DIDN'T KILL HIM TO ESCAPE WIFE

Armistice Came Too Soon to Suit Man Sued for Alimony.

Germany's collapse last fall, besides bringing the end of the war, prevented John A. Sidney, a manufacturer living at the Hotel McAlpin, from fulfilling his hope of dying for his country and at the same time ending his marital troubles. Sidney, in an affidavit filed today before Supreme Court Justice Denham in connection with a motion for alimony filed by his wife, Alina, says:

"I was drafted into the National Army in August, 1918, and not alone was I glad to serve my country, but I was also very glad that it gave me an opportunity to forget my marital unhappiness. I then hoped to be sent across very soon and to be killed or die in the service—and thus effect the double purpose of giving my life for my country and avoiding all future unhappiness with my wife.

"However, I did not have the good fortune, for shortly afterward the armistice was declared."

The Sidneys were married July 21, 1917. Mrs. Sidney, at present a manufacturer at the Hotel Martineau, declares in her action for separation that the defendant was cruel to her. The court granted adequate alimony pending trial.

The defendant admits that on one occasion he slapped his wife. That was on Christmas, 1917, when he returned from a business trip and found an envelope in the sideboard. His wife refused to tell the name of the writer.

Complications began, according to the defendant, the night of their marriage when his wife was called on the telephone by a David Levinson of Philadelphia, who, Mrs. Sidney claimed, was her former husband. Levinson, declares Sidney, maintained he was still her husband.

PERSHING GIVEN SWORD OF HONOR IN LONDON GUILDHALL

(Continued From First Page.)

hall the Lord Mayor entertained the company at a luncheon at the Mansion House. Gen. Pershing sat at the right of his host, with Mrs. Davis, wife of the Ambassador, at the left.

Others present at the function included Ambassador Davis, Winston Spencer Churchill, the War Secretary, the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Lady Haig, the Earl of Cavan, Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Bryce, the members of General Pershing's staff and the commanding officers of the American units which will take part in to-morrow's victory celebration.

Also attending the luncheon were the members of the American Embassy staff, Major Gen. John Biddle and his staff, Rear Admiral Knapp and other American naval officers, together with Major G. H. Scott and Brigadier Gen. E. M. Maitland of R. 44th.

In the Guildhall ceremony, after Gen. Pershing had been greeted by the Lord Mayor, Sir Horace B. Marshall and the Lady Mayors, the Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, read the resolution of the corporation authorizing the presentation. The City Chamberlain, Adrian D. W. Pollock, then turned to Gen. Pershing and delivered his formal address.

"It is now nine years," said the Chamberlain, "since the corporation of this ancient city welcomed in this hall Theodore Roosevelt, and it is a happy circumstance that the next ceremony of precisely the same character should be one in which another great American is the honored guest of the city—the gallant commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, a soldier whose character and qualities were recognized and appreciated by no one so quickly as by Col. Roosevelt."

The speaker reviewed Gen. Pershing's military career and added: "We do not forget the royal and effective co-operation of the American sailors nor the magnificent material assistance given by America to the cause of the Allies, but, in the presence of their trusted leader it is natural to remember especially the American soldiers who came through with a reputation second to none."

PERSHING HOPES FOR CLOSER TIES BETWEEN NATIONS.

In replying to the address of the Chamberlain, Gen. Pershing said: "With deep emotion I have listened to the words of welcome and compliments far more generous than my services merit. To follow after that great American, Theodore Roosevelt,

in receiving the sword of honor, is a great honor. It is a privilege which I feel deeply. I am proud to be the guest of this city and to be the guest of the British Empire."

Gen. Pershing paid a tribute to Field Marshal Haig, Admiral Sir David Beatty, and their men of the British Army and Navy, and continued:

"We came abroad to maintain the sacred principles of liberty, which autocracy and militarism had threatened. Those things were as near and dear to us as they were to you. You have been fighting our cause as well as the cause of mankind. Out of this intimate association has arisen a new spirit of comradeship."

"It is our hope that the two great nations may now act in common in achieving new successes during the years of peace to come and in the enjoyment of those blessings which our common sacrifices have won for us."

The General concluded by thanking the Lord Mayor for the honors bestowed upon him.

The sword of honor presented to the American commander is gold mounted and is a handsome reproduction of the American army pattern. The hilt has the figure of Britannia on one side and liberty on the other. In the upper part of the hilt are the arms of the United States on one side and the arms of the city of London on the other. In the enamel below the American coat of arms is a General Pershing's monogram in diamonds and rubies with the American flag and the union jack.

On the reverse side enameled ribbons display the names of the battles in which the American troops participated and of Gen. Pershing's campaigns.

The decoration of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Bath, with which General Pershing has been presented, appears on the lower band. The rose, shamrock and thistle, emblem of the United Kingdom, figure in the decorations. The scabbard is of leather. The hilt and hands are of silver. The blade is of steel. The inscription on the blade reads:

"Presented by the Corporation of the City of London to General John J. Pershing, G. C. B., Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, in testimony of his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him and the troops under his command in the cause of freedom in the great war just concluded."

DRY LAW DRIVES CABARETS FROM BROADWAY CAFES

Entertainers Can't Be Maintained on 2.75 and Soft Drink Profits, Say Proprietors.

Cabarets are deserting Broadway restaurants at so rapid a rate that long before Jan. 18, 1920—when prohibition follows the curtain-raiser, War-time Prohibition, for an indefinite run—about all that anybody will be able to get in an eating-place will be something to eat.

Music and dancing are still in vogue in the Broadway cafes, but how long this will continue is said to be a problem.

The management of the Pekin at 47th Street and Broadway, was the first to read in the Prohibition law the doom of the cabaret, and it went down for the count on July 2. Since that time the cabarets of the Palais Royal, which Louis Candone says cost \$4,500 a week, the Cafe de Paris (formerly the Rector) and Churchill's have cut down their lists of entertainers.

"The cabaret," one restaurateur said to-day, "was maintained, of course, on a part of the profits made from the sale of liquor. The liquor business is done. To add the cost of the cabaret to the price of foods was impossible, and to continue the show would have been equivalent to throwing the money out the window."

The principal sufferers from the new order of things are vaudeville performers of the cabaret class. More than one booking office for performers derived a large part of its income from signing these people for appearances at nearby resorts.

Salaries for ordinary individual acts ranged from \$10 to \$150 a week. Star and feature acts, for the more important places, got many times these figures. These people will have to make their work in the two- and three-day houses.

In Brooklyn the curtain fell on the last of the cabarets several nights ago. Considerable comment was made about the event in the papers of the borough and Brooklynites learned in this way for the first time that the cabaret was doomed.

In its essentials the cabaret was not unlike the "show and dance" of thirty-odd years ago in most of the live towns of the East. The old-time music-hall manager offered on the stage what he called a "variety" show which is to-day known as vaudeville. Under the back gallery and on the main floor was a good-sized bar, where high ones (nothing like the aseptic 2.75) were sold to all and sundry at 5 cents a throw.

After the show you danced until maybe 1 o'clock and if it got out that you were thus going the pace the neighbors shook their heads and said you were "fast."

Even when the last of the cabarets has been laid away there will be no regret among old-fashioned folk who go to eating houses for food.

In receiving the freedom of the city is an unusual distinction.

"In a sense, this occasion is memorable, because it testifies to the sincerity of the sentiments you bear us. We profoundly appreciate those sentiments, because we interpret them by the feelings of our own hearts. Our common ancestors fought for human rights."

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"We came abroad to maintain the sacred principles of liberty, which autocracy and militarism had threatened. Those things were as near and dear to us as they were to you. You have been fighting our cause as well as the cause of mankind. Out of this intimate association has arisen a new spirit of comradeship."

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Post Office Robbed at Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Robbers blew the safe in a Post Office on the outskirts of the national capital, early to-day and got a haul of \$1,950 in cash and War Savings Stamps.

Missing Man's Body Found in Coney Island Creek.

The body of Michael O'Donnell, forty-five years old, of No. 556 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, was found to-day in Coney Island Creek at West 11th Street, today and got a haul of \$1,950 in cash and War Savings Stamps.

Embargo on Freight Ship Strikers Riot; No Settlement Near.

(Continued From First Page.)

breaking employment agency, gave battle to applicants for jobs, put them to flight and wrecked the place.

The place was full of applicants when the attack started. The windows were broken with bricks and stones, and then the raiders went in. Flats flew for a few seconds, but the applicants for jobs were not armed and were no match for the strikers, who in about a minute had the place to themselves—a room full of broken furniture.

Five policemen came on a hurry call, but it was all over when they got there and there was nobody in sight to arrest.

Bergoff, one of the proprietors, was beaten up but not seriously injured. Casualties were heavy on the seamen's side. The wounded began to pour into the headquarters of the firemen's union at No. 49 Burling Slip shortly after noon, several Spaniards with their arms in slings and heads swathed in bandages being noticeable among the group of badly battered men.

Hattie, Huge Central Park Pet, Gets Semi-Annual Cold-Creaming



HEAVYWEIGHT BEAUTY TAKING ANNUAL BATH. PHOTO BY INT. FILM SER.

THE photograph shows Hattie, the prize elephant of the Central Park Zoo, being given her semi-annual bath.

Hattie, the heavyweight beauty of the New York collection, is built for comfort and not for speed. Perhaps that's why her nurses, Zoo keepers in this case, scrub her thoroughly and oil her skin so as to keep it from cracking. She gets this cold-creaming only twice a year.

RUMOR HAS HYLAN AND SMITH READY TO SPLIT TAMMANY

Break to Come on Two-Cent Transfer Issue, City Hall Hears.

There are persistent rumors in Tammany circles that a serious break is about to occur between Gov. Smith and Mayor Hylan over the transit situation in this city.

The Governor is said to be planning a statement which will seek to justify the action of Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon, his personal appointee, in signing an order for two-cent transfers. An soon as this is made public Mayor Hylan will attack the two-cent transfer charge as unnecessary. This will mark the real break between the Governor and the Mayor.

The Mayor served notice on the Governor on July 7 that he would fight the 2-cent transfer through the highest courts when he said in a published interview: "I am opposed to public officials who favor it," meaning the 2-cent transfer charge. At the time this statement was made it appeared to be generally certain in transit circles that Commissioner Nixon would place his approval on the 2-cent transfer decree. Traction men say that a newly appointed Public Service Commissioner would not take so vitally important a step as favoring a 2-cent transfer charge without first obtaining the opinion of the man to whom he owed his appointment.

Mayor Hylan was asked by an Evening World reporter to-day if a break had yet occurred between the Governor and himself. He smilingly replied in the negative and added that the last time he and the Governor met their relations appeared most cordial. However, the Mayor would not agree to being quoted on the question of his present relationship with the Governor.

The transit situation is only a phase of what threatens to develop into a split in Tammany Hall. If this threatened break should come the lineup will be surprising. On one side may be found Charles F. Murphy, John F. Hylan and William Randolph Hearst. In this connection it may be remembered that before the Saratoga convention dominated Smith it was openly declared everywhere that Charles F. Murphy had favored Hearst as a gubernatorial candidate.

On the Smith side of the fence would be found the Governor, a number of Tammany leaders said to be considerably small, and powerful financial interests. It is said Murphy and Hylan can easily control a very large majority of the Tammany leaders. The Mayor has been kind to Tammany Hall, so much so that practically every leader is on the Smith side.

Close friends of Gov. Smith have warned him that if he issues a statement favoring the two-cent transfer charge he will play directly into the hands of his political enemies, both Democratic and Republican.

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The new bill differs from the one already voted in that it exempts from repeal the standard time zones which were established in the original Daylight Saving Act.

Indicating that Democrats, already bitter for the defeat of the bill, would support the daylight plan, will unite to defeat the Republican plan to override the President's veto, all Democrats in the House Committee voted against repealing the special rule. All Republicans voted for the rule.

INDICT THREE FOR FRAUD IN \$27,000 STOCK DEAL

New York Men Are Held on Complaint of Baltimore Broker.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling received word to-day from Baltimore that the Grand Jury there had found indictments against Frank D. Ryan of No. 1482 Broadway, New York, "Captain Brown," and Maurice Irving, on account of a transaction in which William J. Blaisell, junior partner in B. Warren Cochran & Co., brokers, of Baltimore, assisted last June 11.

"Captain Brown" ordered \$27,000 worth of stock from the Bosta Canyon Mining Company stock from the Baltimore firm, saying he had a tip that the Government was about to take over the property; he made a deposit of \$100 and said the stock could be had of F. E. Lockwood of No. 52 Broadway. It was But Lockwood & Co. showed it had been left with them for sale as innocent agent by a man who said an offer for it "would soon come from Baltimore."

EMBARGO ON FREIGHT SHIP STRIKERS RIOT; NO SETTLEMENT NEAR

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The stock, the complainant asserts, is without value, and was never claimed by "Captain Brown" after Blaisell bought and paid for it.

JAMES A. HART DEAD.

CHICAGO, July 18.—James A. Hart, one of the pioneers of baseball and former President and owner of the Chicago National League Club, died at his home here to-day. Mr. Hart was sixty-four years old. Death was caused by organic heart disease.

AMENDS BY HAIG FOR SLIGHTING U. S. WORK IN THE WAR

Failure to Mention America Not Due to Lack of Appreciation, Now Fully Expressed.

LONDON, July 18 (United Press).—Field Marshal Haig's failure to mention the Americans in his recent Newcastle speech "certainly was not due to any lack of appreciation of their work," he said in a statement.

"I was speaking personally, as one Britisher to another, on the subject of our own part in the war," Haig said. "I pointed out the difficulty of the situation and how greatly the people at home helped the army. I had no occasion to mention the Americans, because my references were to the middle part of the war, particularly 1917—one of the most critical periods—before the Americans arrived."

"At that time America was our one great hope. In the next year this hope was justified by the splendid work done by the United States Armies, co-operating with both the British and the French, and operating by themselves."

"On the battlefields of Europe there grew up a splendid comradeship and a feeling of mutual respect between the British and the Americans. I hope this will be continued in peace by the interchange of our young men by British and American universities."

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HULL'S SLAYER BOUGHT WRIST WATCH FOR GIRL

Police Get Timepiece From Hotel Man's Daughter, to Whom O'Brien Entrusted It.

The police learned to-day that Edward O'Brien, indicted with Earl Paige for the murder of their employer, Gardner C. Hull, wholesale stationer of Fulton Street, bought a wrist watch for a girl and had it with him soon after the murder.

The girl lives in Brooklyn and is employed in Manhattan. Hull told the police she was his sweetheart. Her name cannot be made public at present, for it is not yet decided whether she will be called as a witness.

O'Brien on the night of the murder went to the Bloomsfield Hotel, Bloomsfield, N. J., where he remained for three days. He entrusted the watch and \$50 to Miss Victoria Wronski, daughter of the hotel proprietor, to keep for him. Later he drew \$41. Miss Wronski surrendered the remaining \$9 and the watch to the police.

O'Brien is still in jail in Freehold, N. J., and Paige in Philadelphia. They will be brought to New York to-morrow.

DAYLIGHT REPEAL AGAIN IN AGRICULTURE BILL

Republicans in House to Try to Put Through Measure Like the One Wilson Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Repeal of the daylight saving plan was again attached as a rider to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill by the House Agricultural Committee to-day. This action was taken despite the fact that President Wilson has already vetoed the bill because of the daylight saving repeal.

The new bill differs from the one already voted in that it exempts from repeal the standard time zones which were established in the original Daylight Saving Act.

Indicating that Democrats, already bitter for the defeat of the bill, would support the daylight plan, will unite to defeat the Republican plan to override the President's veto, all Democrats in the House Committee voted against repealing the special rule. All Republicans voted for the rule.

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